

Howard B. Gates House
62 South Thirteenth Street
San Jose
Santa Clara County
California

HABS No. CA-2077

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CAL,
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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Architectural and Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. CA-2077

H. B. GATES HOUSE¹

Location: 62 South 13th St., San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.²
USGS San Jose West Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 10.599540.4133160

Present Owners: Stanley M. Redd and Clifford N. Flechle
666 E. Santa Clara St.
San Jose, CA 95112

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Residence

Significance: The Gates house is San Jose's only example of the work of the noted California architect, Bernard Maybeck.³ The chalet form with its historical detailing and the open plan, featuring an oversized fireplace and dramatic staircase, are characteristic of Maybeck's highly original residential work; but the house conforms in large part to its conventional turn-of-the-century upper middle-class setting as well. It was built in 1904 for physician Howard B. Gates.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: 1904. Construction began in the spring of that year, according to a "Notice of Completion" filed January 17, 1905.⁴
2. Architect: Bernard Maybeck.⁵
3. Builder: J.C. Thorp.⁶
4. Original plans: None known; presumably destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906.⁷
5. Alterations and additions: Only minor alterations have been made to the house. Bathrooms and kitchens have been periodically modernized. A "clothes press" on the third floor has been altered, and served most recently as a small photo gallery. Portions of original flooring have been replaced. Original roofing material has been replaced, and one or more new skylights have been created. The grounds have been extensively altered.

6. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which stands the Howard B. Gates House. References are found in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Santa Clara County, California.

1904. Deed, February 29, 1904 (recorded August 4, 1910 in Deeds, book 361, page 169). Naglee Park Improvement Company to Howard B. Gates, Lot 16, the northerly half of Lot 17, and the southerly 8.75 feet of Lot 15 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose as shown in Maps, book F2, page 15, "beginning on the northwest line of Twelfth Street distant thereon 240.625 feet northwest from the northwest line of San Fernando Street, thence northwest along said line of Twelfth Street 111.875 feet, thence at a right angle northwesterly and parallel with said San Fernando Street 127.96 feet, thence at a right angle southeasterly and parallel with said Twelfth Street 111.875 feet, thence at a right angle southwesterly and parallel with said San Fernando Street 127.96 feet to said Twelfth Street and point of beginning."⁸
1911. Deed, March 28, 1911 (recorded March 30, 1911 in Deeds, book 369, page 38). Howard B. Gates and Amelia L. Gates, his wife, to Florence M. Wendell, a widow, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.⁹
- 1 1912. Deed, August 1, 1912 (recorded August 12, 1912 in Deeds, book 390, page 148). Florence M. Wendell to George W. Brewster, Sr., Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1916. Deed, December 5, 1916 (recorded December 11, 1916 in Deeds, book 450, page 580). George W. Brewster, Sr., and Louise A. Brewster, his wife, to George W. Brewster, Jr., Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1916. Deed, December 5, 1916 (recorded December 11, 1916 in Deeds, book 450, page 581). George W. Brewster, Jr., and Mabel A. Brewster, his wife, to Mary V. Thomas, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1926. Trustees' Deed, June 12, 1926 (recorded June 16, 1926 in Official Records, book 248, page 255). J. A. Goodwin and W. F. Lillick to R. M. Lipe, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.¹⁰

1926. Deed, August 3, 1926 (recorded August 10, 1926 in Official Records, book 258, page 416). R. M. Lipe and Ethel M. Lipe, his wife, to Elizabeth C. Wilson, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1937. Deed, December 12, 1937 (recorded December 17, 1937 in Official Records, book 857, page 155). Elizabeth C. Wilson to Doxey R. Wilson, her husband, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1945. Deed, March 19, 1945 (recorded March 27, 1945 in Official Records, book 1255, page 76). Doxey R. Wilson to Gladys E. McCormick, "a single person," Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1946. Grant Deed--Joint Tenancy, June 8, 1946 (recorded July 23, 1946 in Official Records, book 1365, page 402). Gladys E. McCormick to Arthur West and Ethel West, his wife, joint tenants, Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.¹¹
1968. Deed, August 13, 1968 (recorded August 13, 1968 in Official Records, book 8230, page 160). Ethel West to Fred Kaufman et al., Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.
1975. Grant Deed, September 23, 1975 (recorded September 23, 1975 in Official Records, book B625, page 392). Fred Kaufman et al. to Stanley M. Redd et al., Lot 16 and part of Lots 15 and 17 of Block 29 of the Naglee Park Tract (Survey No. 1) in San Jose, as described.

7. Occupants: Occupation of head of household in parentheses.

Information is derived (except where noted) from city directories catalogued under the main heading, "San Jose: Directories of San Jose and County," in the California Room of the San Jose Public Library, Main Branch.

- 1904-1905 Howard B. and Amelia L. Gates
(physician).¹²
- 1906-1907. No information.
1908. R. Kowalski (occupation unknown).¹³

1909-1914.	No information.
1915-1927.	Edwin D. and Mary V. Thomas (real estate salesman).
1928-1934.	Paul and Louise Masson (President, Paul Masson Champagne Company).
1935-1936.	Vacant.
1937-1945.	Juanita Long (widow of C. F. Long).
1946.	No information.
1947-1968.	Arthur and Ethel West (housepainter). ¹⁴
1969-1972.	Sigma Chi International Fraternity.
1973.	Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.
1974.	No information.
1975.	Tika (sic) Fraternity.
1976-1977.	Vacant.
1978-1979.	No. information.
July 1980.	Vacant.

- B. Historical Context: Early in 1902 the secluded private estate of General Henry M. Naglee was subdivided and opened for sale as San Jose's newest--and choicest--residential section. Streets were graded and curbed and cement sidewalks laid as part of an improvement program that was unusually ambitious in a city not far removed from its pioneer days. Relatively stringent building restrictions were placed upon buyers. Newspaper advertisements touted the 140-acre tract as a place "...where there are no objectionable features whatever, and where you need not fear that your neighbor will erect a woodyard with its buzz saw, a tannery with its aroma, (or) a Chinese wash house with its lottery adjunct."¹⁵ Only residences were permitted. Moreover, the minumum price for a new house was fixed by deed at \$2000.¹⁶

"Naglee Park" was an immediate success. Construction there, in fact, provided the first real break in the "doldrums" that had gripped San Jose's building industry since the feverish boom of 1886-89. Fifty-eight "handsome residences" had been completed by the end of 1903.¹⁷ By 1905 the number stood at over 1,500.¹⁸ Most were in the "cozy cottage style," according to the San Jose Mercury and Herald, but there were several "imposing houses" as well.¹⁹ One of these was the work of noted California architect Bernard Maybeck.

Maybeck's biographer, Kenneth Cardwell, writes that "a building was designed in the manner that (he) felt appropriate to the conditions of the problem given. So it was that the medieval castle for Phoebe Hearst reflected the primitive conditions of the area and of its construction."²⁰ Conversely, Maybeck's Naglee Park design conformed in large part to the conventional, upper-middle-class character of the neighborhood. To be sure, a stand of magnificent trees on the property may have inspired the distinctively asymmetrical composition of the facade.²¹ But the house resembles, on the whole, other chalet-type dwellings in San Jose and throughout the Bay area.²² It is a full three stories tall, for example, but carefully designed to give the appearance of a one-and-a-half story or two story house.²³ Nor is the use of baroque detail in itself remarkable.²⁴ For whatever the reason, the house attracted little notice in the local press.²⁵

The site, of course, was only one of the "conditions of the problem given." The client was another. "The thing to do is make the home fit the family," said Maybeck.²⁶ Alas, little is known of Howard B. Gates or his wife. He first appeared in the San Jose city directory in 1896; Amelia L. Gates joined him a year later. Both were physicians. They moved into their new home in late 1904, left it (for reasons unknown) in August, 1905, and removed from San Jose altogether just weeks before the earthquake of 1906.²⁷ Gates returned to the city in 1908 and served as director of the county hospital before moving to Los Angeles in 1910.²⁸ The structure that served so briefly as his home has since housed a long succession of owners and tenants. Most prominent of these was, without a doubt, Paul Masson.²⁹

Born in 1858 to a family of Burgundian winemakers, Masson left France for California at the age of twenty-two. He purchased a vineyard in the Saratoga foothills (near San Jose) and began producing champagne "...in a totally French tradition, with predominantly Pinot grapes."³⁰ Masson made international headlines when his California champagne won the "Grand Prix" at the International Exposition in Paris in 1900 and again at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo (1901), the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis (1904), and the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco (1915). As Robert Balzer writes, "the prestige of Paul Masson Champagne (gave) California wines a new respect in the market"--a crucial event in the growth of the state's wine industry.³¹ Masson was even granted a special license to make champagne all through the prohibition era--for "ceremonial occasions" only, of course.³² He died in 1940.

The fortunes of the Gates House have fluctuated with those of Naglee Park as a whole. The neighborhood seems to have retained its cachet until well into the 1950s. Then, it was rezoned to accommodate the rapidly growing student population of nearby San Jose State College. The Gates House became one of many boarding houses and fraternity houses in the area. "Board and care" homes, halfway houses, drug treatment centers and the like followed in their wake. Naglee Park deteriorated along with the rest of central San Jose.³³ Last year, however, it regained its single-family-residence status as the result of strong community pressure, and the fate of the elegant Gates House now seems reasonably secure.

PART II. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Old Views: General Naglee's house and grounds are clearly visible in an 1892 "bird's-eye-view" map of San Jose reproduced in Ralph Rambo's Adventure Valley (San Jose: 1970), 22-23.

Earliest known views of the Gates House itself are located in the Documents Collection at the College of Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley. Two photographs there depict the house after it was completed, but before the street in front was paved. This suggests a date ca. 1910.³⁴

A photograph of the house ca. 1920 is reproduced in Arthur Bridgman Clarke's Art Principles in House, Furniture, and Village Building (Palo Alto: 1921), 46.³⁵

Other views of the Gates House are found in the published inventories of the San Jose Historical Landmarks Commission (1975) and the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission (1979).

Bibliography:³⁶

Balzer, Robert, This Uncommon Heritage: The Paul Masson Story (Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1970).

Cardwell, Kenneth H., Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist (Santa Barbara: Peregrine Smith, 1977).

Carroll, Mary Bowden, Ten Years in Paradise: Leaves from a Society Reporter's Notebook (San Jose: Popp and Hogan, 1903).

Clarke, Arthur Bridgman, Art Principles in House, Furniture, and Village Building (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1921).

Hall, Frederick, The History of San Jose and Surroundings (San Francisco: Bancroft, 1871).

Hruby, Daniel D., Mines to Medicine: The Exciting Years of Judge Myles O'Connor, His Hospital, and the Pioneer Physicians of the Santa Clara Valley (San Jose: Smith Printing Company, 1933).

James, William F., and George H. McMurry, History of San Jose, California (San Jose: Smith Printing Company, 1933).

Our Society Blue Book: Containing the Names, Addresses, Reception Days, and Telephone Numbers of Prominent Families Alphabetically Arranged (San Jose: Alfred C. Eaton, 1902).

Polk, R. L., San Jose City Directories (Los Angeles: 1890, 1892-1905, 1907-1908, 1910-1915, 1917-1920, 1923-1945, 1947, 1949/50-1952, 1954-1957, 1959-1966, 1968).

Rambo, Ralph, Adventure Valley: Pioneer Adventures in the Santa Clara Valley (Santa Clara, California: 1970).

San Jose Historical Landmarks Commission, San Jose: An Inventory of its Historical and Architectural Heritage (San Jose: 1975).

Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission, Heritage Resource Inventory (San Jose: 1979).

Interviews: Patricia M. Dixon, San Jose, July 11, 1980.

April Halberstadt, San Jose, July 11, 1980.

Notes:

1. However, it is referred to as the "G. W. Brewster House" in the city's own inventory of historic sites. San Jose Landmarks Commission, San Jose: An Inventory of its Historical and Architectural Heritage (San Jose: 1975), 25.
2. This location was originally known as 62 South Twelfth Street.
3. Maybeck is said to have remodeled a San Jose store building in 1903 for brothers George and Irving Newhall, but no establishments or persons by that name are listed in city directories of the period. Kenneth Cardwell, Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist (Santa Barbara: 1975), 240.

Also, files in the Documents Collection at the College of Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley, indicate that Maybeck prepared a residential design for one "J. F. O'Keefe" at "496 North Twenty-second Street," San Jose, in June 1920. This is surely a mistake, as no such address existed at the time; but a John O'Keefe lived at 496 North Second Street then (O'Keefe was superintendent of Oak Hill Cemetery). In any event, the project did not materialize and the plans cannot now be located.

4. "Notice of Completion. To whom it may concern: notice is hereby given by Doctor H. B. Gates, the owner of the property herewith described, that all work on a three story frame dwelling house (the contract for which was heretofore let to J. C. Thorp and which contract was dated the first day of April, 1904, and which house is situated on said property), was actually completed on the 17th day of January, 1905, and accepted...on said day." See Miscellaneous Records, book 16, page 142, Santa Clara County Recorder's Office.
5. "Maybeck and White" were apparently listed as architects on the building permit itself (see "Comparative Building Record of San Jose Under Worswick and Mackenzie Administrations," San Jose Mercury, May 1, 1904, 2). This would be Mark White, who had worked as Maybeck's assistant from 1902 (Cardwell, op. cit., 93).

6. "There has been no time in the history of our city when there has been a greater impetus in the building line than there is today in San Jose and as a result there are a large number of able contractors and builders engaged in this line, but we know of none who in his special department has a higher reputation than Mr. J. C. Thorp. He established himself here several years ago...(and) has constructed a number of fine buildings not only in San Jose but in some of the surrounding country. His shop is located at 750 South Eighth Street and he furnishes estimates on all classes of public and private buildings....He has an enviable reputation for painstaking care in carrying out every agreement and for the excellent way in which all his work is executed..." ("Many Successful Business Houses in All Lines," San Jose Mercury, April 9, 1905, 42).

City directories indicate that John Thorp began work as a carpenter in San Jose in 1902, and was first listed as a "contractor and builder" in 1896.

7. Cardwell, op. cit., 10.
8. Twelfth Street later became Thirteenth Street, as noted.
9. This transaction also included Lots 8 and 9 (to the rear of the property under discussion).
10. Goodwin and Lillick were acting as trustees under a trust deed executed by Edwin and Mary Thomas in early 1921 "for the purpose of securing the payment of one promissory note of...\$6500" (see Trust Deeds, book 137, page 483, Santa Clara County Recorder's Office). A notice of default was filed on August 29, 1925 (see Official Records, book 174, page 596, Santa Clara County Recorder's Office). Lipe (beneficiary of the trust deed) purchased the property for \$9,548.02 at the mandatory public auction held June 12, 1926.
11. Joint tenancy was terminated by the death of Arthur West in 1956. A document filed at the time noted that the value of the property did not exceed \$30,000. See Official Records, book 3693, page 574, Santa Clara County Recorder's Office.
12. Amelia Gates was also a physician. Moreover, she was listed in the local social register, and belonged to at least one fashionable woman's club. See Our Society Blue Book (San Jose: 1902) and Mary Bowden Carroll's Ten Years in Paradise: Leaves from a Society Reporter's Notebook (San Jose: 1903).
13. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Santa Clara County Telephone Directory (San Jose: 1908), 52.
14. Ethel West operated a "boardinghouse" here after the death of her husband in 1956. See San Jose city directories from 1956 through 1968.

15. Advertisement, San Jose Mercury, January 15, 1905, 7.
16. This would have been the cost of a well-finished bungalow of five or six rooms. In mid-1904 the average cost of Naglee Park residences was reported as \$2908.66 (San Jose Mercury, June 26, 1904). In November of that year the average cost of two story residences there was estimated at \$5000 (San Jose Mercury, November 27, 1904).
17. San Jose Mercury, January 1, 1904.
18. Or 1503, to be precise. See "The City Expands" in William F. James and George McMurry, History of San Jose, California (San Jose: 1933), 140.
19. San Jose Mercury, April 24, 1904, 5.
20. Cardwell, op. cit., 83. He is referring, of course, to "Wyntoon," the Hearst country estate in Siskiyou County, California. It was destroyed by fire in 1933.
21. See Frederick Hall's History of San Jose and Surroundings (San Francisco: 1871), 291-96, for a detailed description of the Naglee grounds. They are also depicted in an 1892 "bird's eye-view" map of San Jose reproduced in Ralph Rambo's Adventure Valley (San Jose: 1970), 22-23.
22. Maybeck himself, of course, often utilized--indeed, helped popularize--the chalet form, particularly in his earlier residential work.
23. Cardwell, op. cit., 96.
24. The house at 160 South Thirteenth Street, San Jose, is a good example.
25. This is especially remarkable in view of the local newspaper's extensive coverage of building operations in the Naglee Park tract. Throughout much of 1904 and 1905, new residences there were frequently featured. See, for example, San Jose Mercury, December 18, 1904, 12: "In taking a very careful survey of the entire ten blocks, our attention is first attracted by Mr. Koenig's residence...modeled after a Swiss chalet... (It) is one of the special attractions in that section of San Jose."

To be sure, the author of this series noted that "...a kindly criticism of these articles has been offered, the basis of which is the fact that none of the most costly new homes have been included in the list" (San Jose Mercury, March 6, 1905, 5).

Furthermore, it seems likely that the author sought to promote the work of the half dozen or so San Jose architects at the expense of all others.

26. Cardwell, op. cit., 83.
27. The Gates' residential telephone number changed on December 14, 1904 and again on August 30, 1905 (see the San Jose Mercury's "Physicians' Directory" on those dates). For their 1906 move, see San Jose Mercury, April 19, 1906, 8.
28. Coincidentally, Doxey R. Wilson (who owned the house from 1937 to 1945) also served as director of the county hospital. See Daniel D. Hruby's Mines to Medicine (San Jose: 1965), 74, 79.
29. Masson maintained several other homes in the area, including one at Monterey and another near Saratoga.
30. Robert L. Balzer, This Uncommon Heritage: The Paul Masson Story (Los Angeles: 1970), 28.
31. Ibid., 31.
32. Ibid., 45.
33. Conversation with April Halberstadt, July 11, 1980 (Mrs. Halberstadt, a cultural geographer, is also a Naglee Park resident).
34. In 1910, the Ransome Crummey Company threatened to foreclose a lien to recover \$484.20 from Howard Gates for "street work." See Miscellaneous Records, book 25, page 106, Santa Clara County Recorder's Office.
35. The caption reads, "Figure 94. Residence of Mr. Edwin D. Thomas, San Jose, California. Italian in style. Fine dignity in the expression of heavy wall with its large untroubled surface in which the openings are not overlarge. Pleasing occult balance is attained between the right-hand terrace and the entrance with its steps and path sweeping toward the center." This terrace is now obscured by plantings, and the paths and steps have been altered.
36. Exclusive of official records, newspaper articles, and miscellaneous sources described in preceding notes.

Prepared by: Jeffrey S. Flemming
Project Historian
August, 1980

PART III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This large three story house with front facade to look like two stories, was designed by Bernard Maybeck.
2. Condition of fabric: Good

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The three story rectangular two-bay structure is approximately forty-four feet across the front facade by thirty-three feet along the side.
2. Foundation: Brick and concrete. Some of the original brick foundation has been replaced with concrete.
3. Walls: Stucco on wood lath, painted a cream color. A water table extends around the base of the house. There is a deep wooden band molding extending around the house at the third floor line, that has only corner returns on each side at the east facade. The band and all wooden trim is painted dark brown. The three faces of the projection housing the dumbwaiter has inset panels formed in the stucco. The north facade of the third floor balcony in the center of the house has wooden clapboard siding that has been varnished clear.
4. Structural system, framing: Wooden frame construction, redwood.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: There is a concrete stoop at the main entrance on the south facade. The stuccoed brick wall on the west side of the stoop projects slightly above the floor surface and continues around the south face and forming a circular planter. There are four wide curving steps leading up to the stoop that extend from the planter around the east side and end at the south facade of the house. There is a small are away at the rear of the house beside the large utility room entrance. The areaway is stuccoed brick and is covered with wooden boards. A similar element is at the side of the rear stair entrance doorway and is used as a planter. On the southeast side of the house at the first floor is a concrete slab that is recessed below the grade and surrounded by a concrete retaining wall. Two concrete steps on the northeast of the slab lead up to grade level. On the second floor there is a roof deck on the north west side of the house leading from the living room. This is the roof area over the utility room on the first floor. The floor is covered with a mineral roll roofing. There is one wooden step from the interior down onto the deck. A large wooden balustrade extends around the three sides of the deck and there is a large square corner post at the two corners and engaged post at the walls.

There is a small opening from the dumbwaiter that opens onto the deck. Near the center of the house on the second floor, front facade, is a recessed balcony that projects out over the first floor. The balcony has a wooden floor and a large wooden balustrade around the projection. There is a large square wooden corner post with an engaged post at the house. The projection is supported by two large scrolled brackets. Each bracket has a patera at the end of each volute. The face of the scroll is heavily decorated with overlapping rows of water leaf. The

bottom volutes end on the face side with two lotus blossoms end to end. The soffit overhang of the balcony is wooden panel with wooden battens. A large molded arch frames the balcony on the second floor. The arch ends at a large wooden band that extends around the house. Underneath the band are two large scrolled brackets decorated with wood carvings. On the third floor there is a projecting balcony on the southeast facade of the house. It has the same scrolls and balustrade as the front balcony. Across the back of the house at the third floor is a narrow balcony inset between the roof projections. The railing steps out slightly in the center bay, and consists of a wooden rail on top of an enclosing wall covered with clapboard siding, varnished. The flooring is the mineral roofing of the second floor.

6. Chimneys: There is a large Chimney near the ridge line approximately one third the length of the house from the southeast end. It is brick stuccoed and painted. There is a wide wooden cornices banding extending around the chimney and a narrow cornice molding extending around the top. Two clay flues project beyond the top of the chimney.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance on the southwest is through a large doorway. The heavy wooden oak door has a large inset panel in the center. The panel is banded with an egg-and-dart molding. A larger egg-and-dart molding bands the door surround. The interior door trim is simple wooden surrounds and there is a wooden threshold. There is a large decorative brass door knob to the left side of the door. A door buzzer-button is in the face of the left jamb. A doorway leads from the kitchen to the exterior or the rear northeast facade. The wooden door has wide stiles and rails with a small inset wooden panel in the lower section and a single glass panel in the upper section. The doorway has wooden surrounds and a metal threshold. There is an identical door from the rear stair hall leading to the exterior on the northeast facade and another one on the southeast facade leading from a utility hallway. Across the northeast facade in the center of the first floor is a group of arched doorways leading from the dining room to the exterior. The four doors make up a large arch and each wooden framed door is a part. The doors have full-length diamond-patterned leaded glass panels. The wooden sill is raised above the floor approximately eight inches. There is a wide, short doorway on the northeast facade leading from the utility room to the exterior. The doorway has two concrete steps on the interior leading up to the grade level. The large wooden door has a recessed wooden panel across the lower section, with two small panels of glass below two longer panels of glass in the upper section. On the second floor there is a pair of French doors leading to the balcony on the northwest facade. The wooden framed doors have three glass panels, wooden surrounds and wooden

threshold. There is a pair of wooden framed screen doors on the interior side. There is a pair of French doors with an opening sidelight on each side at the southwest facade of the living room, opening onto a balcony. The wooden framed doors and sidelights each have three glass panels, one small panel at the top and bottom and a large panel in the center. The wooden sill is raised above the floor approximately eight inches and there is a wooden surround.

The screen doors have been removed. On the third floor there are pairs of French doors leading to a balcony on the southeast facade from two bedrooms. The wooden framed doors have six fixed glass panels each, wooden surrounds and wooden threshold. A pair of French doors leads to an exterior balcony on the northeast from a bedroom at the east corner of the house. The wooden framed doors each have four fixed glass panels in the lower two thirds and in the upper section have a pivoting panel with two glass panels. The wooden sill is raised above the floor and there is a wooden surround. The bedroom on the north corner has a pair of French doors leading to the balcony on the northeast. The wooden framed doors have six fixed glass panels in each, wooden surrounds and interior wooden-framed screen doors.

- b. Windows and shutters: Wooden windows on the first floor have one light casement sashes and one-over-one light double-hung sashes, each with wooden surrounds. One window in the utility room has been replaced with an aluminum sliding window. At the two windows in the utility room, one on the southwest facade and one on the northwest facade, and the window in the basement on the southwest facade are hinged wooden grilles, rejas, consisting of a top and bottom rail with large turned spindles projecting through each rail. There is a large single light, pivoting sash in the stairwell. On the second floor are wooden one light casement and pivoting sashes with wood surrounds. The casements have interior wooden framed screens. In the living room on the northeast facade in an alcove is a fixed wooden sash with fifty-four small lights.

Wooden windows on the third floor are one light casement sashes with wooden surrounds and interior wooden framed screens. In the dormer on the southwest facade the sashes have diamond-patterned leaded glass panes.

On the second floor in the south bed room there is a pair of full length casement windows with a single casement on each side, each wooden framed with single lights. Above each of the casements is a wooden, one light pivoting sash. On the exterior across the opening is a wrought iron railing with a wooden handrail on top. The wooden sill is raised above the floor and has another sill applied on the face of the wall below the floor line. There is a wooden drip molding on the exterior face of each casement.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles, except the center portion of the northeast slope is covered with asphalt roll roofing.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The wide overhangs are boxed in and have large exposed beams trimmed with large wooden mouldings. The soffits have wooden paneling with battens and there is a large wooden moulding on the fascia. There is a large wooden ornament at each corner of the fascia made of moulding forming a scroll. At the junction of the walls and the soffit is a heavy wooden band.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There is a shed dormer on the southwest facade, third floor that has a pair of casement windows. There are four acrylic, domed skylights on the roof, one on the southwest slope of the gable near the center and three along the northeast slope.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: The main entrance on the southwest facade is a half level above the first floor and leads into an entry stairwell. Down a flight of six curving steps is a double doorway leading into the dining room. In the dining room there is a fireplace on the southeast wall, a built-in china cupboard on the southwest wall and a large opening to the exterior on the northeast. The brick fireplace has a large wooden mantelpiece with an engaged pilaster each side supporting large wooden brackets that support the mantel. The opening in the fireplace has a flat arch lintel and there a brick hearth. The mantel extends and becomes a part of the top to the china cabinet. A doorway to the left of the fireplace leads into a small hallway that has a stairway to the second floor, and leads into a bedroom on the right side. The hallway turns to the left and leads to the exterior. There is a small room at the end of the hall. The bedroom has a triple window on the southeast and a doorway on the southwest leading into a hallway. The hallway opens to the exterior on the southeast and leads down three steps on the northwest into the furnace room. The furnace room extends around and leads up two steps into the butlers pantry. The pantry has an opening on the southeast leading into the dining room and one on the northeast leading into the kitchen. There are built-in cupboards in the pantry and the opening to the dumbwaiter on the northwest wall has been sealed up. The southeast wall curves, forming a part of the curving stairway above. In the kitchen there is a doorway on the northeast leading to the exterior and a double window to the left over the cabinets. A doorway on the northwest wall leads into the

utility room. The utility room has had the lower part of the dumb waiter removed, but the laundry chute on the southeast wall is intact. An opening on the northeast leads to the exterior, up two steps. A ceramic tile shower has been built around these steps and the utility room is used as a bathroom.

- b. Second floor: The second floor is reached by the main stairway from the entry. At the landing of the stairway is a large double doorway leading into the living room. The living room is ell shaped, with a French doorway leading to a balcony on the northwest wall. There is a built-in bookcase on each side of the doorway. On the northeast wall opposite the large doorway entry into the living room is a large fixed glass window. A bay formed by two chases has a large window unit on the northeast wall of the living room. Opposite this window, on the southwest wall is a large opening to the balcony across the front facade. The large fireplace is on the southeast wall, with a built in book case on its right side. The fireplace is faced with large square clay tiles having a mottled pattern of circular forms ranging in color from dark to light siennas. The hearth is made of the same material. The large wooden mantelpiece extends to become the top to the cabinet. To the left of the fireplace is a doorway leading to a small hallway. A linen closet with built in drawers is on the left and on the southeast is a doorway leading into a bathroom. The hallway leads down the back stairway on the northeast. A doorway on the southwest leads into a large bedroom. The bedroom has a large window on the southeast, and a pair of french doors on the northwest that lead to the front balcony. There is large double closet across the southwest wall and a smaller closet on the northwest wall.
 - c. Third floor: The third floor has a hallway leading from the stairway to a bedroom at the southeast end. On the northeast side of the hallway there are two bedrooms, a bathroom, closet and small room. The two bedrooms have openings on the northeast leading to a balcony. The bedrooms on the southeast end have openings leading to a small balcony across the southeast. On the southwest sde of the hallway, near the center is an alcove. There are skylight openings in the alcove, hallway, closet and the bedrooms. The dumbwaiter extends to the third floor on the northwest facade and has an opening at the head of the stairs.
2. Stairways: The main stairway leads from the entry down six curving steps to the first floor and up ten curving steps to the second floor. The wooden steps have a wide sweeping curve and there is no handrail until the second floor. There is a curved element in the center of the stairway that becomes a built-in seat on the second floor. The wooden handrail begins at the seat with a short turned newel extending around the seat to a large newel at the beginning of the flight up to the third floor, and extends up,

ramping and turning, extending across a landing the width of the stairwell, ramping again, turning and extending up to the third floor, where it ramps, turns, extends across the opening and ends at the wall on the third floor. At each landing there is an ell-shaped board to simulate a newell. The large wooden handrail which is concave in the center is supported by turned balusters. Around the seat the balusters are large, short and turned. The open string stairway has the soffit of the flights paneled with wood and wooden battens. There is a window on the northwest. The rear stair is a wooden open string stairway with a simple wooden handrail extending from a tapered wooden newel on the first floor, curving and ending at the wall on the second floor. The stairway extends up a flight of nine steps to a landing, up one step to another landing and then two step to the sceond floor. There is a window in the stairwell on the northeast.

3. Flooring: Narrow board wooden flooring is throughout the house in the main rooms. The bathrooms have ceramic tile flooring and the kitchen and pantry are covered with vinyl floor covering. The entry has oak parquet flooring. The floors in the furnace room and utility room ae concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are plaster on word lath in all rooms except the entry, stairwell, living room, and a part of the dining room. There is a large cornice moulding at the ceiling in the living room. The entry, stairwell, living room, third floor hallway and the dining room have wooden paneling with battens. The dining room has exposed beams on the ceiling. The bathrooms have ceramic tile wainscotting. Some rooms have gypsum board, painted applied over plaster. On the northeast and southwest walls of the dining room there is a wooden panel wainscot with battens. There is a wooden wainscot with beveled joints and a chair rail in the pantry.
5. Doorways and doors: There is a large wooden recessed sliding door on the first floor leading into the dining room. The door has wide stiles and rails with two long vertical panels, and wooden surrounds. It has recessed brass hardware. There is a similar doorway on the second floor leading from the stairway into the living room. Other wooden doors throughout the house are single panel, recessed both sides, in wide stiles and rails, with wooden surrounds and thresholds. The doors have oval brass knobs.
6. Decorative features, and trim: The china cabinet in the dining room has a tall cabinet on each side, with adjustable shelves. The brackets for each shelf are small wooden cleats with rounded ends. The rounded ends fit into a vertical bracket that has rounded slots approximately two inches on center. The doors to the cabinets have diamond-shaped leaded glass panels. In the center between the two end cabinets is a low buffet section with

four drawers across the top and a door below each drawer. Above the buffet section is a wide shelf supported by scrolled brackets. A large cornice extends around the top of the tall cabinets and continues, becoming a part of the mantelpiece of the fireplace. Oval brass knobs are on each door and two on each drawer.

The cabinet in the living room to the right of the fireplace has adjustable shelves and a pair of beveled glass doors. The large cornice around the top forms a part of the fireplace mantel. The doors have beveled glass knobs.

7. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating: Gas-fired forced air with cast iron wall registers at the floor level.
- b. Lighting: Modern lighting fixtures. Wall lights in the stairwell living room and hallway have been replaced with modern lighting fixtures.
- c. Plumbing: Modern plumbing fixtures.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house sits on the northeast side of the street, near the middle of the block. There are residential properties on all sides, some in a deteriorating state. A concrete sidewalk extends across the front with an exposed aggregate sidewalk leading up to the house. This walk has wooden divider strips and several cut-outs for plantings. There is a concrete driveway on each side of the house that leads to the rear yard, which is a large concrete paved area, with wood dividers. There is a large semi-circular grassy yard on the northeast side of the house opening from the dining room. A concrete sidewalk extends across the rear of the house and steps down into this grassy yard. A stone retaining wall extends around the concrete parking area. Along the rear of the property is a wooden lattice fence divided into panels by a large wooden column between each section. There is a large redwood tree, a large fig tree and a large walnut tree in the rear yard. In the front yard there is a large cypress tree and numerous shrubbery plants. Along the northwest edge of the property is a hedge of oleander.
2. Outbuildings: There is a wooden garage on the east corner of the property. The rectangular two bay structure has stucco walls on the southwest and southeast sides and narrow board wooden siding on the other two. The gable roof has wooden shingles and an overhang. The front overhang has a paneled soffit and exposed beams similar to the main house. The two wooden garage doors have wooden battens forming a lattice pattern. The interior has a concrete floor and exposed structure walls and ceiling. There is a small pivot wooden window on the southeast and northwest walk.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service's National Architectural and Engineering Record in cooperation with the County of Santa Clara, California. Under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS and Kenneth L. Anderson, Jr., Principal Architect, the project was completed during the summer of 1980 at the HABS Field Office, Santa Clara, California by John P. White, Project Supervisor (Associate Professor of Architecture Texas Tech. University); David T. Marsh, Jr., Project Foreman (Howard University); Jeffery Flemming, Project Historian (University of Chicago); Jane Lidz, Architect/Photographer; and student Architects Kimberley E. Harden (Auburn University); Melody S. Linger (University of Florida); and Mathew Poe (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University).